

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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# **Annual Report**

OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health**

For the Year 1959



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For the Year 1959

**Public Health Officers:**

**F. D. F. STEEDE**, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

Also Medical Officer of Health to Borough of Buxton, and to the Urban District of Whaley Bridge.

**W. E. COLSTON**, F.R.S.H., M.Inst.P.H.E.

Engineer and Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector.

**QUALIFICATIONS:** Intermediate and Final Examinations, Institution of Public Health Engineers.  
Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works of Royal Society of Health.  
R.S.H. & S.I. Examination Joint Board Cert.  
R.S.H. Certificate for Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

**W. L. THORP**, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.H.E.

**QUALIFICATIONS:** Final Examination Institution of Public Health Engineers. Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Building and Public Works of the Royal Society of Health.  
R.S.H. & S.I. Examination Joint Board Cert.  
R.S.H. Certificate for Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

**DUTIES:**

Public Health Inspector, including supervision of refuse removal and disposal.

Inspector under the Shops Acts.

Inspector under the Petroleum Acts.

**P. TELFORD**, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

**QUALIFICATIONS:** R.S.H. & S.I. Examination Joint Board Cert.  
R.S.H. Certificate for Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

**DUTIES:**

Public Health Inspector, including supervision of refuse removal and disposal.

Inspector under the Shops Acts.

Inspector under the Petroleum Acts.

**Committees concerned with Public Health:**

General Purposes Committee.

Housing Committee.

Water and Sewerage Committee.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR, 1959

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. IVINSON AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1959.

The vital statistics are based on figures supplied by the Registrar General and are presented in the report in such a way as to comply with the suggestions of the Ministry, and in this year's report there is more detailed information with regard to early neonatal and perinatal mortality.

On the whole the general health of the population is good and very good indeed when one considers that the climate in this district with its many high hills and deep valleys, which contribute so greatly to the natural beauty of the countryside, can be at times severe. For the most part employment levels have been satisfactory with agricultural and limestone quarrying and light engineering providing a livelihood for the bulk of the population.

Closer examination of the vital statistics reveal that with 247 deaths, 10 more than 1958, that the adjusted death rate shows a slight increase and is very slightly higher at 12.9 per thousand than the national figure of 11.6. The birth rate too has increased slightly and at 15.9 per thousand is very slightly lower than the national figure. Infant Mortality with 7 deaths, 1 less than last year, gives a slightly lower rate, but which is still consistently higher than the national rate, while the new perinatal rate too is higher than one would like to see it. Examination of the causes of death reveals heart disease with 68 or 27.5% of all deaths to be the commonest single one. However, of these, coronary disease with 27 is less by 5. Cancer shows a tendency to increase and at 43, is 10 more than in 1958. There were 11 cases of lung cancer, 10 of which occurred in males, and at the risk of seeming repetitive I feel bound to remind all smokers and especially the adolescent that there is no doubt that there is a very real connection between cigarette smoking and the incidence of lung cancer. In brief as the individual's consumption of cigarettes increases so do his chances of contracting lung cancer. Accidents account for 10 deaths, 3 on the road, 3 in and around the home and the remainder in industry. Infectious disease during the year, apart from a mild outbreak of mild influenza, was minimal and of the 6 deaths which are included in this classification all would seem to have occurred in elderly persons. Diphtheria notifications for the eleventh successive year were nil, but isolated occurrences in other parts of the country remind us that constant vigilance must be maintained by all concerned to ensure that parents are kept very much aware of the vital necessity for immunization. Poliomyelitis notifications too were nil and vaccination of school children seems to be at a very satisfactory level. Adults up to the age of forty are now eligible for poliomyelitis vaccination and it is hoped that we can persuade more of them to take advantage of this extremely worthwhile protection. For the second successive year there was no death from tuberculosis, a tribute to modern therapeutic measures. Vaccination of school children against tuberculosis under County Council arrangements with B.C.G. has been introduced for the first time in this

area during the year, and there is no doubt that thereby really significant protection can be obtained for most of them for at least the next ten years which covers a susceptible period of their lives.

By and large provided that we can make full use of all the measures now at our disposal, and that must continue to include early and complete notification of cases and follow up of contacts, tuberculosis may well cease to exist as a problem in this country in the lifetime of the next generation or so.

Housing conditions as a whole are reasonably good and the Council is certainly playing its part in the provision of homes, since at the present time the Council own 847 houses and of these 594 were constructed in the post-war years. In addition the Council has adopted an enlightened attitude to the improvement of older properties by giving wholehearted support to the Improvement Grant procedure since its inception and the new Standard Grant introduced during the year is extremely welcome. The aim must continue to be the improvement of all properties to which the specifications of the Discretionary and Standard Grants can be applied. With regard to the list of housing applicants this has shown little tendency to fall as Council housing has tended to be on a reduced scale in recent years with more emphasis on houses for Slum Clearance and housing for the elderly. Nevertheless, examination of the individual applications reveal that many already occupy private housing accommodation which is not on the list for Slum Clearance. Slum Clearance I am glad to say, has made further headway during the current year with the introduction of Clearance Area procedure.

With regard to the future, while agreeing that the tendency to owner occupation is likely to increase, it seems certain that in spite of higher Council house rents, reflecting as they do, increases in the direct and indirect costs of building, that there will always continue to be a large proportionate demand for rented accommodation and perhaps more especially so if it was decided at any time to review the rent financial structure.

I should like to record my thanks to Mr. Colston to whom I am indebted for much of this report and in particular the section dealing with the Sanitary circumstances. I should also like to express my admiration for the manner he and his capable staff dealt with the water situation during an unprecedented drought when at no time were those on a piped supply reduced to more than normal restrictions although it must be admitted that in more isolated parts of the district those residents dependent on local springs suffered considerable hardship when supplies were dry in many cases for months.

In concluding my second annual report I would like to acknowledge with gratitude the help and encouragement I have received at all times from the members of the Council and from their officers and staff.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. D. F. STEEDE.



Section A.—STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(a)

Statistics:

Total Area	...	...	...	...	...	103,393 acres
Population (Census, 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	18,990
Registrar-General's Estimate	Mid-year	Home	Population			18,490
No. of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	6,675
Rateable Value, 31/12/59	...	...	...	...	...	£429,510
Product of a ld. Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£1,740

Vital Statistics:

	Males	Females	Total
Live Births	126	137	263
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	...	...	14.2
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...	...	1.9
Still-births	...	...	8
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births	...	...	29.5
Total live and still-births	...	...	271
Infant deaths	3	4	7
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births...	...	...	26.6
Leg. " " " " " legitimate live births	...	...	27.1
Illeg. " " " " " illegitimate live births	...	...	Nil
Neonatal deaths (under four weeks)	3	4	7
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	26.6
Early Neonatal Deaths (under one week)...	2	3	5
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	19.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	...	...	48.0
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	...	...	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	...	Nil

TABLE I. Infant mortality in past 5 years.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
No. of deaths...	12	7	8	8	7
Rate per 1,000 live births	52.4	28.34	29.96	32.0	26.6

Deaths from all causes	...	...	...	...	...	247
Death rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	13.4
Deaths from Cancer...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Deaths from Measles	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	2

TABLE II. Comparison with England and Wales

	Per 1,000 Population		Per 1,000 Live Births	Per 1,000 Total Births
	Live Births	Deaths	Infant Mortality	Still-births
Chapel-en-le-Frith R.D.C. ... ..	15.9	12.9	26.6	29.5
England & Wales	16.5	11.6	22.0	20.7

**Social Conditions:**

Employment during the year under review maintained a satisfactory level.



# Causes of Deaths in Chapel-en-le-Frith Rural District during Year, 1959

	CAUSES OF DEATH	Males	Females	Total
	All Causes ... ..	137	110	247
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	—	—	—
2	Tuberculosis, other ... ..	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease ... ..	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections ... ..	—	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—
8	Measles ... ..	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases ... ..	1	—	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	4	—	4
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus ... ..	10	1	11
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast ... ..	—	6	6
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ... ..	—	2	2
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ... ..	11	7	18
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	2	—	2
16	Diabetes ... ..	2	2	4
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system... ..	23	21	44
18	Coronary disease, angina ... ..	17	10	27
19	Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	—	2	2
20	Other heart disease ... ..	19	20	39
21	Other circulatory disease ... ..	6	11	17
22	Influenza... ..	3	3	6
23	Pneumonia ... ..	1	2	3
24	Bronchitis ... ..	11	4	15
25	Other diseases of respiratory system... ..	2	1	3
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	1	1	2
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ... ..	1	1	2
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..	1	2	3
29	Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	1	—	1
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	—	—	—
31	Congenital Malformations ... ..	—	—	—
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ... ..	12	13	25
33	Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	3	—	3
34	All other accidents ... ..	6	1	7
35	Suicide ... ..	—	—	—
36	Homicide and operations of war ... ..	—	—	—

## Section B.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### Water Supply.

The year under review proved to be abnormally dry and the rainfall deficiency from January, 1959 affected most of Europe and extended over N.W. Europe until the end of October. The general pattern in England was that most rain occurred in January or February, then May to September proved predominantly fine except in April when generally the whole of the U.K. had more than average rainfall. There was a large deficiency in May; in June and July there was a complex distribution due to thunderstorms affecting specially Southern England. August was patchy in the U.K. due to thunderstorms especially in Southern England but in the Midlands and East Anglia there was no measurable rainfall. September surpassed all other months as 70% of average rainfall was not achieved. The deficiency of rainfall was greater than any previously known taken back to the 18th Century and locally, as regards rainfall and run-off, has been both lower than the lowest that might be expected once in a hundred years. Evaporation was great with consequent soil moisture deficit and little relief occurred in mid-October when the drought was broken. The run-off was delayed locally well into November.

The early stages of these unusual meteorological conditions were indistinguishable from those previously experienced at the commencement of a wet summer.

The local rainfall statistics are as follows (inches):—

	1959	1958
January	3.72	5.14
February	0.60	8.98
March	2.25	2.47
April	3.75	1.20
May	0.50	3.90
June	2.21	5.63
July	3.40	6.45
August	0.60	6.48
September	0.21	6.56
October	4.56	4.17
November	6.02	1.64
December	8.75	5.20
	<hr/> 36.57 inches	<hr/> 57.82 inches

The exceptional deficiency in rainfall produced problems for water undertakings throughout the Country. Energetic and timely measures were taken in the Rural District early in the season to conserve supplies, to harness upland streams whilst still available, to locate underground sources and to set up booster stations. Thus no failure in any of the nine towns or village supplies occurred and the Undertaking of the Rural District Council emerged from an unusual experience in mid-October with 50 days' supply in Chapel-en-le-Frith and other satisfactory margins elsewhere.

Water Supplies—Sampling—1959.

Public Supplies—					
Routine	Chemical	Satis- factory	Bacteriol- ogical	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Castleton:	1	1	—	—	—
Hope:	1	1	1	1	—
Bamford:	1	1	1	1	—
Edale:	1	1	2	1	1
Dove Holes:	1	1	2	2	—
Hindlow:	1	1	1	1	—
Chapel—Shire- oaks:	1	1	1	1	—
Chapel—Rain- sides:	2	2	1	1	—
Wormhill:	1	1	1	1	—
Hayfield:	1	1	2	2	—
Emergency:					
Castleton— Russett Well:	—	—	95	88	7
Chapel— Pygreave:	1	1	120	94	26
Chapel— Shireoaks:	1	1	56	53	3
Edale:	—	—	5	5	—
Dove Holes— Black Edge & Borehole:	1	1	44	42	2
TOTALS ... ..	14	14	332	293	39

In addition to the above chlorinated samples, raw water bacteriological samples from Roych and Pygreave streams were unsatisfactory whilst three samples from the Dove Holes borehole were all satisfactory.

Eleven bacteriological samples were taken from the three public wells at Peak Forest with the following results:—

Well at Old Dam	4 samples	3 satisfactory	1 unsatisfactory
„ „ Hearnstone Lane	3	„ 1	„ 2
„ „ Wormhill Road	4	„ 1	„ 3

Notices have now been erected at the wells advising the boiling of all waters taken for drinking purposes.

Sixteen bacteriological samples were taken from private supplies, twelve were unsatisfactory and four satisfactory. Where adverse results were obtained the tenants were advised to boil all drinking water.

**New works Carried out during 1959.**

**WATER SCHEMES.**

Fairy Bank Crescent, Hayfield.	25 yards 4 in. water main.
Manchester Road, Chapel.	192 yards 4 in. water main.
Church Fold, Charlesworth	30 yards 3 in. water main.
Rye Flat, Combs.	92 yards 6 in. water main.
Derwent Square. Chinley	70 yards 3 in. water main.
Crossings Avenue, Chapel	35 yards 4 in. water main.
Ferodo Ltd.	17 yards 2 in. water main.

**Completion of Estate Roads.**

Weaving Avenue, Castleton.	Roads, 802 yards super. Paths, 788 yards super
Thornbrook Road, Chapel	Paths, 205 yards super

**Drainage and Sewerage.**

The parishes of Chapel-en-le-Frith (including Dove Holes), Chinley, Hayfield, Charlesworth, Castleton, Hope, Bamford, Edale and the hamlets of Simmondley and Barber Booth are provided with sewerage schemes.

The Charlesworth sewage works is now fully operational and out of 356 connections 101 had been made to the sewer up to the 31st December.

Of 79 sewer connections to be made on the Cockyard scheme 55 were made during the year under review.

The scheme for Peak Dale has been the subject of a local enquiry by an Inspector of the Ministry and it is hoped that a contract for the scheme will be placed this year.

Premises in the Rural District connected to sewer	...	...	4,280
Premises in the Rural District not connected to sewer	...	...	2,395

Number of connections made during the year:—

(a) Existing houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	169
(b) New houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Number of conversions of other closets to W.C.s	...	...	...	...	...	...	46

**Refuse Collection.**

Refuse from most premises in the Rural District is collected once weekly and disposed of at strategic disposal points. In past years periodical disorganisation of the service has occurred and investigation into the causes indicated the need of the introduction of work study. As a general tool of management work study properly understood and applied can be used with signal success in refuse collection. During the year under review, work study in the guise of an incentive bonus scheme has been in operation and continuous progress in a systematic manner has been achieved. Briefly a “norm” is defined fixing a basic number of houses per day per man to be cleared; any excess of houses per day over the “norm” is paid for at bonus rates. The technique has resulted in



financial economies, expanded production and sound and excellent labour relations. On its introduction, the essential background of mutual understanding between management and men was available which achieved highly satisfactory results and enabled work study to be applied to refuse collection in all parts of the Rural District. As a result, very regular removal of refuse from premises is the rule

**Statutory Notices.**

Four Statutory Notices were served under the Public Health Act, 1936. All were duly complied with during the year.

**Moveable Dwellings.**

Two applications to station moveable dwellings were made under the Public Health Act, 1936 and both were granted.

There are four licenced caravan sites and nine licenced moveable dwellings.

**Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.**

By the co-operation of a neighbouring Authority the services of a rodent operative are used part time to treat all infestations in the area. The sewers have been treated twice during the year.

In a total of 873 properties inspected during the year 97 treatments were made by the operative, a charge being made for the service at all trade premises.

**Swimming Pools.**

There were two privately owned swimming pools open to the general public last summer, one at Park Hall, Hayfield, the other at the Rising Sun Hotel, Bamford.

The Hayfield pool is filled with water from a moorland stream. Treatment is by slow sand filter and injection of chlorine gas, the water being changed once every two weeks.

The Bamford pool is filled from a private spring supply and treatment is by a Bells plant, that is pressure filter and injection of chlorine gas.

Both pools were sampled during the season and all samples taken from both inlet and outlet ends were satisfactory.

**Petroleum (Consolidated) Act, 1928.**

Routine work of inspection of installations and testing of tanks has proceeded during the year. Many of the installations have now been brought up to the standards as laid down in the Model Code of Principles of Construction and Licencing Conditions issued by the Home Office.

**SECTION C—HOUSING**

The number of new houses completed during the year is as follows:—

Erected by Local Authority	...	...	...	14
Erected by private enterprise	...	...	...	23

### **Housing Acts, 1936—1957. Unfit Houses.**

During 1959 the following action was taken:—

No. of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
No. of houses demolished ... ..	6
No. of houses in respect of which Undertakings were accepted	10
No. of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	3

### **Housing Act, 1957—Slum Clearance Areas.**

The following table summarises the position of Clearance Areas at the 31st December. A fuller report will be included in my next Annual Report.

Description of Area	No. of Houses	No. of Persons to be Displaced	Position at 31-12-59
Chapel-en-le-Frith (Lower Bibbington) No. 1 Clearance Area	9	24	Order made by Council 7th December 1959. Ministry confirmation awaited.
Chapel-en-le-Frith (The Yard), Lower Bibbington. No. 2 Clearance Area	3	7	Order made by Council 7th December 1959. Ministry confirmation awaited.
TOTAL ... ..	12	31	

### **Improvement Grants—Discretionary Grants.**

Thirty three applications for grant were made and of these thirty were approved.

### **Standard Grants.**

During the six months of operation of the Standard Grants scheme thirty one applications for grant were made and thirty approved.

### **Rent Act, 1957—Certificates of Disrepair.**

Four applications for Certificates were made during the year. One certificate was issued and three undertakings were given by owners to carry out works of repair within the specified period.



## Section D—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(A)

Type of Business	No. in Area	Inspections made
Cafes ... ..	20	23
Licensed Premises ... ..	59	89
Grocery ... ..	76	44
Greengrocery/Fish ... ..	30	26
Fishmonger ... ..	2	6
Confectioner (with bakehouse) ... ..	4	11
Sweets and Confectionery ... ..	20	22
Butchery ... ..	16	51
Fish and Chips ... ..	8	8
TOTALS ... ..	235	280

No. of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream under Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ... .. 58

No. of inspections of registered premises ... .. 47

No. of dairies registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949/1954 ... .. 3

No. of inspections ... .. 4

### Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955-56.

Further work has been proceeding throughout the year to secure compliance with the Regulations and as a result many improvements in food premises have been made.

### Contravention of Food Hygiene Regulations.

One contravention of the Regulations was detected during the year under review and on conviction before the Magistrates a salutary fine was imposed.

### Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, Etc.) Regulations, 1947-52.

There are no premises in the Rural district to which the above regulations apply.

### (B) Milk Supply.

No. of Retailers registered during the year ... .. 1

No. of Dealer's licenses issued in respect of Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations ... .. 19

No. of Dealers' licenses issued in respect of Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations ... .. 16

No. of Supplementary Dealers' licenses issued in respect of Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations ... .. 3

(C) **Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations.**

Samples of milk taken:—

Designation		Methylene Blue		Phosphatase	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	...	8	—	14	—
T.T. (Past.)	...	5	—	6	—

(D) **Meat Inspection.**

During the year meat inspection has been carried out at the three private licenced slaughterhouses in the District, one each at Chapel, Castleton and Hope. There are 30 licenced slaughtermen in the Rural District.

The work of meat inspection involves evening and week-end duties due to the slaughtering hours.

The result of the year's work is given in the standardised form:—

	Cattle excl'dg Cows	Cows	Cal- ves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Hor- ses
No. killed (if known)	530	88	17	2,701	1,088	—
No. inspected ...	530	88	17	2,701	1,088	—
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cys- ticerci:—</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	2	4	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	21	5	2	1	3	—
Percentage of the No. inspected affec- ted with disease other than tuber- culosis or cysticerci	3.96%	5.68%	—	0.18%	0.27%	
<b>Tuberculosis only.</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	8	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	31	23	—	—	8	—
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with tuber- culosis ...	7.35%	26.13%	—	—	0.73%	—
<b>Cysticercosis.</b>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	*1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by ref- rigeration ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

\*This case was a heifer with a degenerated cyst in the heart. It represents 0.14% of Cattle excluding cows inspected.

### **Poultry Packing Station, Charlesworth.**

These premises were newly established in 1958 and a brief reference was made to the subject in the Annual Report of that year. The following statistics relate to the first full year's operation:—

No. of young chickens killed	...	...	...	1,287,989
No. examined	...	...	...	225,106
Percentage examined	...	...	...	17.4%
No. surrendered as unfit for food	...	...	...	5,768
Percentage of killed found unfit	...	...	...	0.44%

### **Cause of Surrender.**

Mainly bruising and emaciation. An occasional carcase was found to be affected with oedemia or tumours. The record as to numbers will be available for the next report.

### **Standard of Inspection.**

Reference to the table on red meat inspection will show that a 100% standard of inspection is maintained. It is possible however, to inspect only a minute percentage of broilers and this is secured by making three visits per week. Rejection certificates are given for unfit carcases inspected on the day of rejection and an arrangement exists with the proprietor to exclude and retain for examination suspect birds.

### **Legislation for Control.**

The Local Authority have powers under the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, to examine poultry carcases for fitness for human consumption and to enforce the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 in relation to the condition of the premises, equipment used, and handling of the carcases. It is suggested that 70 million birds are at present produced annually throughout the Country for the British dinner plate and the industry is expanding rapidly. It seems desirable that the system of licensing applied to slaughterhouses should be extended to premises intended to be used as slaughter and packing stations.

### **(E) Surrendered Foodstuffs.**

The following is a record for foodstuffs found on examination to be unsound and which were surrendered:—

Foodstuffs	Tins/Bottles/ Packs/Boxes	Weight (to nearest lb.)
Ham	8	56 lbs.
Other Meat Products	43	45 lbs.
Fruit and Vegetables (including juices)	476	402 lbs.
Milk products	13	7 lbs.
Fish	28	14 lbs.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1938.

The following is the form of report required by the Minister of Labour and National Service as set out in Form 572 (Revised).

### PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be en- forced by Local Authorities ...	7	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not in- cluded in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	79	43	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (exclud- ing outworkers premises) ...	7	11	—	—
TOTAL ...	93	58	2	—

## 2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND:—

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector or (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
(1) Want of cleanliness (S.1)... ..	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	2	2	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ... ..	3	3	—	3	—
TOTAL ...	5	5	—	5	—

There are two outworkers on the register.



# NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR, 1959

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Measles ... ..	59	0	0
Whooping Cough ... ..	1	0	0
Smallpox ... ..	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ... ..	3	0	0
Diphtheria ... ..	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ... ..	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	0	0	0
Pneumonia ... ..	2	0	3
Erysipelas... ..	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum... ..	0	0	0
Encephalitis ... ..	2	2	0
Dysentery... ..	1	1	0
Acute Polio-Myelitis ... ..	1	1	0
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ... ..	0	0	0
Acute Polio-Encephalitis ... ..	0	0	0
Meningo-Coccal Meningitis ... ..	0	0	0
Food Poisoning (Salmonella Typhi-Murium)	0	0	0

## CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES DURING 1959 AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 1 year	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—9	10—14	15—24	25—34	35—44	45—59	60—over	Total
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Enteric Fever:													
Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Paratyphoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Acute Polio-myelitis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ... ..	—	5	4	5	9	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
Whooping Cough	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia													
Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Meningo-Coccal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Malaria (Benign Tertian)... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Tuberculosis—													
(a) Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	2	2	9
(b) Non „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
(c) Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nil

**Section E.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER,  
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.**

Incidence of infectious disease was minimal during the year apart from a short outbreak of influenza in January and February, mainly affecting the school population, when at times attendance at school was very low. The disease, however, was in nearly all cases extremely mild and of short duration.

**MALIGNANT NEOPLASM.**

In the Chapel-en-le-Frith Rural District the total number of deaths from Malignant Neoplasm is 43—(27 males and 16 females).

**TUBERCULOSIS.**

Cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year, 1959: Pulmonary, 9; Other Forms, Nil. Total, 9.

**PUBLIC HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1925.**

No action has been required under these Regulations during the year.

**NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47  
As amended by the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.**

No action was taken under these powers.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

F. D. F. STEEDE,

M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

THE CLERK,  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL,  
CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.



